Cop-tube. (Spinning.) The tube in a spinning-machine on which the conical ball, or cup, of thread or yarn is formed.

Copping-plate. (Spinning.) The copping-rail of a throttle-machine.

Copping-rail. The rail or bar upon which the bobbins rest in the bobbin-and-fly or the throttle machine, and by whose up-and-down motion the roving or yarn is evenly distributed. See Bobbin-and-fly Frame, or Throttle.

 Heck. 2. The fly of a spinning-wheel.

In-ter-me-di ate Frame. (Spinning.) The second fly-frame; an intermediate, in order of time, between the shobbing and the roving frame.

Jenny. (Spinning.) A form of spinning-machine invented by Jacob Hargreaves. A playful adaptation of the word engine. See Spinning-Jenny.

Pin-cop. (Spinning.) A yarn, roll-shaped like a pear, used for the web in power-loom.

Pin. 3. The bobbin of a spinning-wheel.

Pot-eye. (Spinning.) A guide-eye for a yarn in a spinning-frame. Through it the yarn passes from the rollers to the flyer. Made of metal, glass, or porcelain.

Press’er-frame. (Spinning.) One furnished with presser-flyers.

Ring-spin’ner. (Spinning.) See Ring and Traveler Spinner.

Roll-box. (Spinning.) In the jack-frame, the rotary can or cylinder in which the bobbin and carrier cylinder for the rovings revolve.

Rove. 2. (Spinning.) A slice of wool or cotton, slightly compacted by twisting, ready for the farther processes, which vary somewhat with the respective materials. See Roving.

Skein. 1. (Spinning.) A quantity of yarn from the reel, of silk, wool, cotton, or flax. Of cotton it contains 80 threads of 54 inches; 17 skeins make a hank; 18 hanks a spindle (English). See also Hank.

The word skein is derived from the Greek word σχένος, a rope or a rash; indicating the material from which the ropes of Egypt were formerly made.

Skel’te-ton-frame. (Spinning.) A kind of frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton.

Shrub’ling-bill’y. The first spinning-machine for drawing and twisting slightly the coverings or scordlings of wool. See Shrubbing-Machine.

Spin’ning-mill. A name applied to a machine for spinning silk (see Fig. 5129), or to a factory where spinning is carried on.

Spin’ning-rol’er. A wheel in the drawing part.

Spinning-Roller.

Spinning-Roller. (Spinning.) A representation of a spinning-machine. (See Drawing-Frame, pages 745, 744.) The wheels are made to run in pairs, and formed the basis of the machines first invented by Lewis Paul in 1738, and brought into successful operation by Arkwright in 1769. See Spinning-Head.

Spinning-rollers are made of various materials. The rollers themselves are made of iron; leather is the material principally used as a covering; rubber, vulcanite, condensed cotton, wood, paper, and cork have been used, also combinations of felt and leather, rubber, vulcanite, or gutta-percha and leather, felt or flannel and leather, cork and leather, felt and cork, as well as compounds of which glue is the principal ingredient; also bichromated gelatine.

Twine-ma’chine. A spinning-machine for small hempen or cotton string. A thread-machine.

Twine-reel’er. A mule-doubler.

Water-frame. A name conferred upon the spinning-machine invented by Arkwright, and patented 1769.

The term frame was commonly applied in the midland counties of England, where the cotton, wool, and flax manufacturers most abounded, to a mechanical structure in a wooden framework. Such were the silk-frame, stockling-frame, and lace-frame.

The water-frame was so named because its enterprising inventor, who first brought together the various machines for working on cotton, organizing them into a mill, employed water as the motor. See Throttle.

Water-twist Frame. The Arkwright spinning-machine for turning rovings into yarn, the first continuously working machine for drawing, twisting, and winding. See Spinning, Fig. 5404.